# NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BEINETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. DEFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MARGAU STE

THE MERAL Y HERALD, 2 cents for topy of per annum. THE WEELLY HERALD, 2 cents for topy of per annum. THE WEELLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6's, cents e copy, or 35 per annum; the European Edition. It per mum. to any part of greet Britains, and 25 to any part of e Continent, both to include the postage.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY TERATRE, BOWERY-STRANGER-MONK AND BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-GLADIATOR-LIT-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Lady or Ly NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Faint HEART Swarm won Fair Lady-Armoren of Fyre-Swiss

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Money-Ladies

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Douglas-THERES AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Allow Ms to Apo

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—Ethiopian

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-GENCUS, 37 Bowery-EQUPOTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS

SECRAMA, 586 Broadway-BANVARD'S PANGRAMA OF BELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway. OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Friday, April 29, 1853.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The sailing of the United States mail steams cent City, Captain McGowan, for Aspinwall, has been ed until Saturday next at two o'clock. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific se at one o'clock on that day. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, California edition, with

the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock on Saturday morning. Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their excess as early as possible.

#### The News.

The steamship Canada reached Halifax yesterday, with three days' later advices from all parts of the Old World, a very full telegraphic synopsis of which is given on the first page. The general features of the news, both commercially and politically, are of a rather more interesting character than usual, and will command universal attention. The members of the British House of Commons have broached the Central American question, but gained no important information from the government relating thereto They have also directed their attention to the recent search of Kossuth's house by the London police The discovery of great quantities of munitions of war in another building, supposed to be the property of refugees from other countries, had naturally produced extraordinary excitement among all ses of Englishmen. France has adopted the most rigorous regulations with regard to the refugees, and some of the Parliamentary members seem inclined to follow the example.

Mrs. Stowe is said to have had a grand reception at Liverpool, on Sunday, the 10th instant, on which on the long talked of address was presented She afterwards paid her respects to some negro and other societies, received the contributions of her friends, and took her departure for Glasgow on the 13th, with a pocket full of money to pay her ex-

Europe, we find that there has been another resignaof the ministry in Spain, and that the Queen was busily engaged in forming a new Cabinet Austria has refused the demands of Piedmont. There were rumors of an insurrection in Catalonia. Hungary is to be divided into three districts, over each of which a deputy governor is to be appointed Mazzini, after startling the Italians with another proclamation, is believed to have taken refuge in Sicily. The negotiations between Turkey and Russia were progressing amicably at Constantinople. Affairs in Egypt were in a very distracted condition and the overthrow of the Porte's authority was ancipated. A serious difficulty had arisen between the Persian court and the British legation, and it was expected that the latter would withdraw. The cholera, we regret to learn, is progressing quite rapidly in the East. From India we gather that British army and navy recently indulged in a quarrel in front of the enemy. The English lost hundred men in their recent repulse at Donabew. The Chinese rebellion has spread to such an extent that the government has been at last compelled to adopt measures for the protection of

The European market reports announce that a de sided improvement had taken place in cotton, breadstuffs, and some descriptions of provisions. The rapid decline in the stock on hand at New Orleans doubtless gave the impetus to cotton.

Our special despatch from Washington remarks that Secretary Marcy is about to display his qualifientions for the post to which he has been called, by entering into negotiations with the British Minister apon the fishery and Canadian reciprocity questions. Notwithstanding the rather hostile disposition recently manifested by a portion of the colonists, it is thought that these matters will be definitely arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. Our Cen-American relations, it is understood, have not yet undergone a thorough investigation by the Cabinet. After a proper examination, if it shall be apparent that England has clearly violated the provisions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, the administration will most undoubtedly relieve itself of the joint protectorate arrangement. It is now said that the foreign appointments are to be adjusted to-day-that none have as yet been positively determined upon; and, further, that General Dix, instead of going abroad, will remain at the head of the New York Sub-Treasury. Office: seekers and their friends, by reference to the special despatch, will find a long list of appointments made for the Interior Department since the adjournment of the Senate.

Owing to the illness of one of the jurymen, the proceedings in the Gardner case were postponed from yesterday till Monday.

Hon. John Slidell was yesterday elected United States Senator for Louisiana, in place of Hon. Pierre Soulé. Mr. Slidell received thirty-three majority

over his whig opponent. Hon. D. T. Snellbaker, the newly elected Mayor of Cincinnati, under the plea of preventing a riot, last Sunday dispersed a large crowd who had assemble l in one of the market houses to hear the discourse Rev. Mr. Kirtland, a seceding Roman Catholic. This proceeding, of course, greatly incensed the anti-Catholic portion of the population, without distinction of party, and the consequence was, that, after discussing the watter in private circles for three days, an indignation meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at which a committee, consisting of one hundred of the most prominent citizens, was appoint ed to wait upon the Mayor and request him to resign. Mr. Snellbaker was the secular nominee of the democratic party, but he owed his election to the mayoralty mainly to the fact that the opponents of the Catholics upon the school question were unwise enough to run three different candidates. Had the latter been united they would have returned their old Mayor with as much ease as they did nearly all the

other municipal officers. The additional particulars relative to the awful vailroad collision on the Michigan Central and Southern roads, to be found under the telegraphic bead are of too heart-rending a character to recapitulate here. Suffice it to say that the coroner's jury have done their duty in the case, by declaring that the dimeter occurred through the gross careless-

ness and neglect of one of the conduc of the engineers on the two trains, all of whom have amitted to await a trial for ma Let us hope that the judiciary will give this matter a prompt, fair, and searching investigation; and if found guilty, that the parties, whoever they may be shed to the fullest extent of the law. will be pur

Edward Leahey, the recusant monk of La Trappe who has been on trial in Portage City, W.sconsin, for the deliberate murder of Bernard Manly, has been found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State prison for life. It will be recol ected that Leahey killed Manly in August last, it Columbia county, Wisconsin, on pretence that the latter had been guilty of improper conduct with Leahey's wife. The trial, which was pending at the time of the murder, showed the suspicions to be un-

The Supreme Court of the Fifth district of this State, sitting in general term at Oswego, have recently decided that the Free School law, passed on the 26th of March, 1849, and ratified by the people is unconstitutional. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Pratt, and appears to be an able and carefully considered paper. It maintains that the Legislature has no power, except in certain specified cases, to submit to the people for final decision whether or not a proposed law shall become operative. As this appears to be the principal ground for declaring the act unconstitutional, it will not nullify or affect our existing school laws, as the Legislature ratified the act of 1849 after it had been submitted to the people. The object of the decision, we pre strike a blow at the practice of sul ing laws to be voted upon by the people after they have been duly and unconstitutionally passed by the Legislature.

Forty or fifty Irish families were deprived of hou and home by a fire in Boston yesterday morning. Nearly an entire block of frame buildings was laid in ashes, and much other property in the vicinity was materially damaged.

The Art Union committee met at the Astor House yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted, and the matter is postponed until to-day at

In another part of to-day's paper will be found as interesting account of the pleasure excursion which Cornelius C. Vanderbilt, Esq., contemplates making to Europe some time during the month of June, in his steam yacht North Star.

Father Gavazzi delivered his lecture upon the 'Infallibility of the Pope," at the Tabernacle, last evening. The audience was very respectable, but not large. His arguments were much applauded.

To-day's inside pages contain City, Police and Judicial Intelligence; Foreign Postal Regulations; Affairs in Texas; Financial and Commercial Re views; a large number of Miscellaneous paragraphs Advertisements, &c.

#### Our Southern Frontiers-The Wild Indians The Policy of Purchasing Another Slice

The return of Santa Anna to the supreme dictatorship of Mexico places the future destiny of that long-misgoverned, revolutionary, and unhappy republic in a state of doubt and temporary suspense. If, however, we may credit his recent protestations of patriotism, he will die in the last ditch before another square inch of the national territories shall be, with his consent, either taken or bartered away. Upon his return from his former exile, with that mysterious passport from President Polk, he made similar declarations; and yet, upon the high authority of General Scott. he was shortly brought to such overtures to our General-in Chief, as contemplated the surrender of the country, en masse, to the protection of our constitution and laws. These overtures, as we have heretofore had occasion to declare, were, according to our humble judgment unwisely thrown away, and for reasons, in view of "manifest destiny." insufficient to justify the rejection of that golden opportunity.

It may be said that the brilliant victories achieved by our arms, and the acquisition of California, were, all together an ample compensation for the sacrifices of life and treasure which the war of '46-'7 and the peace of '48 exacted-sufficient even to justify that stringent clause of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo which bars us against any future encroachments upon the soil of our helpless neighbor. And it is true that we gained much, exceeding, in the acquisition of the gold mines of California, the most extravagant dreams of the most gold-loving visionary of ancient or modern times. But more. much more, was lost in rejecting the happy moment for the annexation of the whole of Mexico; for, according to the present aspect of things, there is more danger of a restoration of Mexico to the Spanish crown than of another offer from Santa Anna like that which he made to Gene-

ral Scott. Gen. Jefferson Davis, the present Secretary of War, if we are not mistaken, opposed the ratification by the Senate of the treaty of peace on the ground that the boundary of the Rio Grande and the Gila was not the proper line for a permanent and satisfactory peace with Mexico. He was in favor of the more southerly line of the Sierra Madre, or Mother Mountains and thence westward to the mouth of the Gulf of California, so as to include the plains south of the Rio Grande the table lands south of El Paso, the vast open country of Chihuahua and Sonora south of the Gila, the Gulf of California, and that long peninsula known as Lower California, lying between the Gulf and the Pacific A few millions more money, we presume would have induced Mexico to yield to this line; and our experience, since the treaty of peace, has proved that a little more hard each for this immense additional swarth of land would have been a proceeding, not only of sound nationa policy, but finally resulting in very large pe

cuniary savings to the government, Let us explain. The vast extent of open country between the present boundary line and that suggested by Mr. Davis is but thinly inhabited, excepting the string of towns and villages between Matamoras and Monterey But even these settlements, though competent to defend themselves against the Indians, have been for two or three years past entirely at the mercy of Caravajal and his dry land buccaneers. But the residue of this intermediate country between the existing boundary and that of Mr. Davis has been, since the treaty of peace, under the full dominion of the wild Indians, and by them nearly, if not absolutely depopulated of its white settlers. And the great difficulty of reducing these Indians to submission has been, that we have not had the right to push or locate our troops amidst the scenes of their depredations. Hence the treaty clause guaranteeing the Mexican frontiers against the incursions of our plundering barba rians has been of no practical effect; and hence the many millions of damages laid against ou government by that of Mexico, in behalf of he deeply injured border citizens, on account o Indian ravages and spoliations, for which we are justly responsible.

These claims, in some way, will have to be met and satisfied. The plan has been mooted from time to time of compromising this business in connection with the Tehuantepec treaty. It

-- three | may 6; attempted by the present administra tion in connection with the final ratification of the Garay or Sloo contract, if anything can be done with either; but if no., we trust that neither the Tehuantepec Question nor our frontier Indians will be wholly abandoned. But here the existing difficulty of a want of

urisdiction over the frontier territories subject these Indian depredations is presented. Nor do we know how else than by the purchase of a considerable margin of the open country south of the present boundary these Indians can be reached by our troops. On the other hand. the possession of the soil would give us the right to locate a line of forts and stations of mounted men and infantry across the continent through a region of country capable of subsisting them, and affording all the facilities for quick communication with the various posts. and the easy transportation of artillery, arms, provisions and munitions of war. As we are now situated, our line of occupation along the present boundary lies, through its whole extent from El Paso to the mouth of the Gila, in the midst of desert mountains, affording no supplies, difficult of access, and utterly useless for the protection of the open country some fifty miles to the southward. Good faith, according to the treaty, has not been observed along the Gila. It has been unaccountably neglected by Congress, for there lies the fault of an inadequate military force; but, quartered in the labyrinth of the Gila mountains, an army of a hundred thousand men would scarcely be competent to prevent the Apaches from slipping through their fingers.

Again: the breadth of open country to the northward included within the line suggested by Mr. Davis is now worse than useless to Mexico. After having been depopulated by the Indians of its white inhabitants the former occupy it, whence they are enabled to extend their forays into the very heart of the Mexican republic. The cession of this margin of territory to us would be an advantage to Mexico in every view. It would give her another supply of ready money for her immediate and pressing necessities-it would relieve her people from any further Indian disturbances, by giving her a frontier guarded by United States troops and lined by settlements of enterprising and thrifty Yankees-it would relieve her from the burden ofinefficient soldiers, and other expenses incident to her feeble resistance of the fillibusters, and the halfnaked Apaches-and, in cutting down her territories to still narrower limits, her internal resources of prosperity and defence would only be the more consolidated. Surely, in ceding to us, for a good round sum, a strip of country which causes a continual drain upon her treasu ry and her army, and never-ending robberies and massacres of her people, Mexico could not be the

On our side, the advantages of such a trans fer are worth considering. We should acquire a fine region of country, capable of sustaining a heavy population; we should have the frontier Indians under complete control; we should give relief and security to Mexico; and in securing the most available route for the Pacific Railroad -the cheapest and the shortest this side of Vers Cruz-we should attain an object of paramount consideration.

Would it not, therefore, be well if Gen. Pierce and his cabinet were to try the experiment of tretching our Mexican boundary a little further to the southward for an equivalent in hard cash Santa Anna, it is true, returns to power with the most prodigious pledges to preserve intact the integrity of the soil of his country from further encroachments; and there is a suspicion of connivance between the instruments of Queen Isabella and Louis Napoleon in the Dictator's return-there is even ground for distrusting his design to be the restoration of Mexico to Spain; but still he will reassume the functions of the government with an empty treasury, and under he most urgent necessities for money. In con junction, therefore, with the Tehuantepec route. it might prove to be judicious and wise on the part of our cabinet to try the settlement of our frontier Indian difficulties by the purchase of the margin of territory we have indicated, ranging from fifty to a hundred miles or more south of the present boundary.

We should like to see Santa Anna sounded upon this question. Besides, his designs are suspicious, time is precious, and of all the countries in the world Mexico at this crisis is the country that calls for the special vigilance and protection of this administration; and in nothing is our saving interposition more peremptorily demanded than in the matter of the frontier Indians. We must pay for their depredations, past, present and future, annul the treaty, or extinguish their ravages in the purchase and occupation of the land. Santa Anna will want money. The land, worse than useless to Mexico, would be useful to us. Let us buy up the fillibusters, revolutionists and Indians along our southern frontiers, including the French invaders of Sonora. And wenderful things may, perhaps, be accomplished, if we slip in before the British, French or Spanish, with the offer of a few millions of ready cash to Santa Anna. We commend this subject to the administration.

CARAVAJAL .- This notorious fillibuster, after having been arrested a second time in Texas, has been a second time discharged, upon some technicality of the law which prevails along the Rio Grande. We may next expect to hear of another descent by this enterprising gentleman upon some of the Mexican towns along the river, and the liberation from their owners of large quantities of dry goods. It is a most remarkable thing that this guerrillero, for two or three years, should thus be permitted to carry on his neculiar operations with such perfect impunity -defying the troops of Mexico and eluding the laws of the United States with equal nonchaance. His acts. however. constitute a boundary question, for which Santa Anna will doubtless demand some reparation. Can the present administration, meantime do nothing with Caravajal? Is there not such a thing as national good faith requiring the interposition of the strong arm of authority to catch him and hold him? We trust that Gen. Pierce will in some way tighten up the loose condition of things along the Rio Grande. The neutrality policy of Mr. Fillmore would not allow him to interfere perhaps; but now we have a right to call for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine against Caravaial at all events.

THE EGUNDARY OF NEW MEXICO.- We are very glad to learn from Washington that there s no danger of war on account o' the seizure of slip of territory by Governor Lane, of New Mexico, turned over to Old Mexico by the Boundary Commission. This will make Wall street easy again. We were afraid that this is highly probable that something of this sort | business looked like a speck of war.

THE ART UNION INVESTIGATION .- The Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to investigate the affairs of the defunct institution known as the American Art Union, commenced their sitting yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. We have before stated that this committee was nominated in compliance with the prayer of a petition to the Legislature signed by subscribers and shareholders of the association, and which we now give in another column; alleging various charges against its managers and directors; and the object of the inquiry commenced yesterday

manner in which the funds of the society have been from time to time appropriated. For our part, the rôle which we have sup ported, as denouncers of the illegality of the institution, is played out. The highest courts of the State have pronounced the American Art Union a public lottery, in violation of the constitution, the statutes, and the new code. And we have now no further duty to perform in the matter. It now only remains with the Assem bly committee to make a full, fair, and impartial inquiry into all the matters referred to them, and we doubt not that this they will do to the satisfaction of the petitioners and to the furtherance of public justice.

is to ascertain the truth of these charges, and the

RUSS PAVEMENT IN THE BOWERY .- The Board of Aldermen, on Wednesday evening, adopted by an almost unanimous vote, the report of the Street Committee recommending the making of a contract with Messrs. Russ & Reid for laying down the Russ pavement throughout the whole extent of the Bowery. Chatham street, and Park row, into Broadway.

This measure is one of the greatest import ance to the eastern portion of the city, and will be received with approbation by all residing in that quarter. The prospects of the Bowery are decidedly improved by this action o the Board of Aldermen. For the past year it has been making great efforts to compete with Broadway in appearance, and several splendid brown stone buildings, banks, insurance offices. stores, &c., have been within that time erected on it. It only wanted the laying down of the Russ pavement to give a fresh stimulus to this ambitious rivalry, and when it is completed the Bowery will suddenly become a fashionable

thoroughfare and promenade. Another benefit which this measure will ef fect is, that grooved rails will be laid down on the Fourth avenue railroad, and thenceforth carriages will not incur the risk of having their wheels injured in an attempt to cross the street. The total expense of this improvement will be somewhere near half a million of dollars; but that is a mere bagatelle when contrasted with the value which property in those streets will acquire. We hope soon to see the work commenced and prosecuted with vigor.

THE SLOO TREATY .- The treaty of Col. Sloo securing him the transit of the Tehuanteped route, has arrived at Washington, and Col Sloo himself is also there. The treaty has been ratified by the provisional government of Mexico; but the most difficult part of the business remains to be done. If we are not misinformed, the administration are of the ophior that the Garay treaty should have the precedence of all other claims to the Tehuanteped route in the settlement of this question with Mexico. And we presume that this controver sy cannot be definitely settled short of the reassembling of Congress and the action of the Senate upon the subject. For the present, we should like to be informed whether Mr. Benja min and company, the holders of the Garay contract, have surrendered or compromised their claims. If they have not, this Sloo treatry will demand some further explanation.

## Talk on 'Change.

Halifax had a tendency to check transactions in trade The news, though favorable, was considered indefinite as to prices, and failed to exercise any immediate influence on them. Cotton sold to the extent of 3,500 bales, with out change in quotations. State brands of flour closed at

\$4 50 a \$4 56, with most sales at \$4 56 a \$4 62. It was stated on good authority, on 'Change, that mer chants in this city had been in the habit of importing goods by the British steamers into Boston, in prefe to having them come direct to New York, on account o the greater facility of getting them through the custom house at that place.

The usual plan bad been thus :- As soon as it was as ertained that a steamer had arrived at Boston, they would give their bills of lading to one of the express con panies on the afternoon of one day, and the goods were obtained through the Custm House on the next day, and reached New York on the following morning. In other words, goods could be received in New York, imported into Boston, in forty eight hours after the vessel reache that port, while, if imported direct into this city, it would require five days to get possession of them a system was unequal and unjust to New York, and the evil should be effectually remedied.

Express agents running between Boston and Canada could obtain possession of goods almost immediately on a ship touching the wharf and takes them at once to the Canadian frontier, where the bonds they had given in Boston would arrive by mail at the same time, directed to the frontier collector from the authorities in Boston The boundary line officer would on comparing the goods with the bonds, and finding all correct, pass the m and re turn the bonds, duly cancelled, to the Boston Custom House. In New York about five days clapsed before the goods could be released, and that had to be done through a custom house broker. The bonds given were retained in New York until evidence was obtained from the frontier officer that the goods under seal had been duly re ceived, examined and passed.

The effect of the superior Custom House facilities at Boston had tended to direct a considerable portion of trade from its legitimate channel, or from New York to that port.

A splendid specimen of native gold, in combination with quartz rock, from California, was exhibited on 'Change sesterday. It belonged to the enterprising firm of Messa Adams & Co., express agents. The value of the specimen was \$900, the sum those gentlemen paid for it. The beauty of the specimen rendered it one of great interest. The mass of the rock was intermingled with fine parti cles of gold, while the principal and upper side of its face was covered with a most splendidly crystalized or arborescent mass of pure native gold. Its arrangement presented the appearance, in places, of stems, leaves and irregular clusters, not unlike masses of grape Messre. Adams & Co. designed this, with other rich spec mens, for exhibition in the Crystal Palace. They had at their office, (58 Broadway,) it was said, some other valuable specimens, some of which were masses of native gold, and others mixed with quartz. One of these specimeng was worth \$3,000, and another \$2,000. They also had other specimens on the way. They experred to be able to make the most splendid show of gold speci mens ever before exhibited and when all their colletion arrived, which might not be before the middle of summer, they calculated the value of the whole would be about \$100 000 and all the production of California.

It was stated on 'Change that the remainder of th cargo of has coal put on board the Pacific, had been sold on the wharf at one dollar per ton. It was said that this inferior cost had been exposed all winter, in a large mass, to the rain and frost, in an epen, damp yard that when put on board it was in a very wel condition and when dry it crumbled into a mass like culm. Wall the good coal lasted, the ship made 300 to 310 miles per day, and when the inferior coal was reached her speed, with equally favorable weather, fell off to 260 miles pe day. Had it not been for this untoward circumstance, she would have reached New York early on Salurday morning, or in 9 days, 20 hours, and 30 minutes, beating the Arabia nearly one day.

#### TOAM YACHT MORTH STAR.

Magnificent Pleasure Expursion to Ex

Splendid American Encerprise. The North Star, in which Cornelius Vanderbus proposes to make his voyage of pleasure to Europe, is almost completed, and will be ready to make her trial trip in about a week. The day of her departure for the Old World is not decided upon yet, but we are informed she will sail about the 10th of June. Looking upon this merely as a pleasure excursion, it will doubtless excite universal attention, both on account of its novelty and the liberal spirit it displays, and which may justly be regarded as the chief characteristic by which our com ercial classes are distinguished.

The rapid extension of our commerce within the last quarter of a century is without a parallel in the history the world. It appears as if it were but yesterday that the country emerged from the trials of the Revolution and yet, in the comparatively brief space which has intervened, she has accomplished the work of centuries and is now advancing to a condition of power and proat the head of the nations. This astonishing growth is the result of the individual enterprise of our people as well as of the character of our institutions, which allo the largest scope for its development. The commerce of the United States has penetrated every ocean, and is now contesting in peaceful rivalry with Great Britain for the dominion of the seas. But while we are thus advancing to commercial supremacy we are not unmindful of the liberality which should characterize a true spirit of enterprise. Our merchants have always been as mu tinguished for their comprehensive benevolence as for the magnitude of their plans and the energy and vigor with which they are prosecuted, whether in the search of a lost navigator, or in the opening of new avenues to com-World by the rapid advancement we have made. Our in-comparable packet and clipper ships are without equals on the ocean; our steamers have so far beaten th the first maritime power on the earth; and the regatta at Cowes has proved that there are none even "second" to our yachts. In everything we have undertaken we have succeeded to a degree which has exceeded even our most

anguine expectations.

The sovereigns of Europe have looked upon our increas ing power with mingled surprise and alarm—surprise at our progress, and alarm lest the lesson which it silently in culcates might be learned by their own oppressed subjects.

They have, however, hitherto had rather indefinite ideas of the social condition of our country, and have regarded its inhabitants as a semi-civilized, unrefined and uncouth people, for republicanism is generally associated in their minds with all that is rough, coarse and unpolished They could not conceive of such a thing as true refine ment of manners existing in a country in which the law regard all as equal, and where the only passport to public esteem and respect is integrity of character and honesty of purpose. The writings of some travellers have only served to confirm their prejudices; and it i to be regretted that the conduct of a few of our citizen abroad has not been of a nature calculated to dispe them. The real character of our people, and particular of our commercial classes, has been thus misunderstood and until they know a little more of us from persons contact and intimacy this misapprehension cannot, we fear, be removed. What can the Czar of Russia brow of our social life-of the general prosperity which prevails throughout the country-of the intell gence and comfortable condition of our industrial class es, and the refinement of those whose enterprise, indus-try, and genius, have placed them at the head of the so cial scale? It is only by personal observation that he and the other crowned heads can obtain a true knowledge of these facts; and though he may not visit us to obtain the required information, yet he will, in a very few months, have an opportunity of seeing one of our most wealthy citizens in his own capital Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., generally known by the title of "Commodore," has had, as we have already said, in contemplation for several months past a trip to Europe, in his splendid steam yacht North Star, which was built pleasure which has ever been undertaken from thi country, and in its extent and magnificence far exceeds anything of the kind ever got up by the wealthie menarch in Europe. Although it is solely a person matter, it partakes somewhat of a national character There are, we believe, only two or three of the European covereigns who possess steam yachts; but none of these are at all comparable with the North Star. Besides the contemplated pleasure trip, which, including the cost of the boat, will exceed half a million of dollars, Mr. Vander bilt has another object in view. He has long been im-pressed with the belief—a belief founded on ample experience—that a steamer propelled by beam engines coul not only cross the ocean in safety, but that she would possess many advantages over the present class of ocean steamers. How far this may be correct we do not under take to say, but there can be no doubt whatever of the those employed in running to the Isthmus among which we may mention the Star of the West, and the Prometheus. Mr. Vanderbilt will be accompanied by the members of his own family and relatives. Rev. Dr. Choules, and his physician, Dr. Lindsay, numbering will be splendidly furnished, and will no doubt give the monarchs of the Old World a more perfect idea than they have hitherto had of the wealth, the commercial prosper ity, and the refinement to be found in the great wester republic. The first port at which she will touch is Southampton, where Mr. Vanderbilt intends remaining a few days, giving his company an opportunity of seein the curiosities of that important seasort. They will find in it much to interest them, for Southampton, besides the many great historical associations connected with it, is the finest cities in England, and possesses some very splendid public buildings. It was from this port that Henry the Fifth set sail, in August, of 1415. about two months before he gained his famous victory at Agincourt. Southampton was the last port in England at which the pilgrims stopped before the departure for this country. It is also replete with reminiscence of the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, commonly known as the "Wars of the Roses." The great Southwestern railway brings it within three hours dis ance of London, so that if our voyagers feel inclined to visit the great metropolis before their return from St. Pe tersburg and Moscow, which is their ultimate destination, they will have an excellent opportunity. We believe however, it is their intention to make this and Southamp ton their last places of sojourn in the Old World Leaving Southampton, they will pursue their course eastward, passing through the celebrated Straits of Dover into the North Sea, and stopping temporarily on their way at the Hanne and other intermediate places. Navigating the North Sea as far as the extreme northern part of Denmark, they will pass through the Skager Rack and perilous Cattegat,

rope. Our voyagers will also find here the great globe of the famous northern astronomer, Tycho Brahe. The next place of note at which they will stop on their passage through the Baltic Sea is Stockholm, the capial of Sweden, opposite the entrance to the Gulf of Fin and, at the extreme eastern end of which St. Fetersburg is situated. Stockholm, which might appropriately be named the City of Islands, presents a grand and impo ing view when approached from the sea. Among the most interesting notabilities of this city is the Ridday iclm, in which the hipge of Exeden are buried, and in which are preserved many national military trophies taken in the wars of the Great Gustavus and Charles XII. Stockholm is inferior in some respects to the Danish capital but its business, we believe, is more extensive. The present reigning monarch is Joseph Francis Oscar, son of the politic and wily Bernadotte.

the waters of which are crowded with innumerable islands

and sandbanks. Before entering the Baltic they intend

coming to anchor at Copenhagen, and making a brief sta

at that famous city, the scene of one of Nelson's greates

naval achievements. The entrance to the harbor is nar-

row, but there is sufficient depth of water to float the

largest man of war. Copenhagen is the principal station

of the Panish navy, and contains the magnificent Castle

of Fredericksberg, which is the summer residence of the

guished as possessing the best works of the great Danish

sculptor, Thorwaldsen. Some of the public buildings are

aid to be really superb, and its library, containing 450,

600 volumes, exclusive of manuscripts, is the best in En

Tais city is distin-

reigning king, Frederick the Seventh

After their departure from the Swedish capital they teer direct across the Baltic to the Gulf of Finland. which is bounded on all sides except at its entrance by the Russian dominions. Here, then, they first come with in the jurisdiction of the Caar of all the Russias, whose two chief capitals they intend to make their place of abode for some weeks. St. Potersburg is the first city in his empire, and one of the largest in Parope. Its population at present is about equal to that of New York, and its public buildings are splendid speelmens of architecture - hardly inferior to those of Paris or London. The number of churches is stween sixty and seventy, of which a little more than three fourths belong to the Greek faith, and the remainder to Catholics, Profestants, and Disserters. The Cathedral of St. Peter's and Paul's is, historically, the most important, from the fact of its containing the tour be !

of all the Russian sovereigns, from the founder of the mpire, Peter the Great, to the late Cuar, with the exception of Peter the Second, who was interred at Mo of the most magnificent edifices in the city, and so the remains of its patron saint, which are enclosed the remains of its patron saint, which are enclosed in a mausure of solid sliver. The equestrian statue of Peter is one of the chief attractions, at the Great, by Falcone, art, it is not equal to though, we believe, as a work on that of General Jackson, lately inaugures at Washington. The horse of Peter is represented springing on the hind legs, the whole weight of the body being supported by a serpent, which appears slightly to touch the tall; while that of Jackson, which is in the same attitude receiver no support what. is in the same attitude, receives no support ever, depending solely on its admirable poise to retain its position. Among other interwhatcuriosities which our voyagers will doubtless notice is the cottage eccupied by Peter the Great during the foun-dation of St. Petersburg. It is a very humble residence for a monarch whose ambition appeared to know no bounds, being constructed of wood, and not more than twenty feet, high. St. Petersburg occupies a high position among the European capitals for the liberal provision which has been made for popular education, and at present contains a great number of schools, academies, libraries, and other institutions of learning. The imperial library, which is one of the finest in the world, possesses about four hundred and fifty thousand volumes and seven thou-sand manuscripts. Looking at these evidences of intelligence and advancement, we may say of the Russians, as vrrhus once said of the Romans: "These barbarians are ot so barbarous after all "

The appearance of a company of Americans at the capial city of one of the first monarchs of Europe will atract no little attention among the celebrities at St. Petersburg. The Russians are noted for their hospitality, and we have no doubt the Czar will be among the first to welcome his republican visiters. The meeting of Nicholas the First, Emperor of all the Russias, and Mr. Vanderbilt, one of the wealthiest citizens of the Great Republic, will form an era in modern history. It will fur-nish food for the speculations of long-headed politicians record it hereafter as one of the most remarkable events the world has ever witnessed. We understand that everal applications have been made to Mr. Vanderbilt for permission to go with him; but, as we have said, none but the members of his own family, his relatives, his physician, and Rev. Mr. Choules, will accompany him, o that the honor of an introduction to the crowned heads of Europe and the nobility will be reserved for his

own family.

After a few weeks stay in St. Petersburg, the whole company will set out for Moscow, where they will spend everal days in looking at the various places of ed here, invests the city with more than or-dinary interest, and our travellers will hear from the Russians themselves stories of individual heroism and patriotism displayed in its defence before its citizens vere driven to the last extremity of destroying it to save their country. Moscow is about four hundred miles southeast of St. Petersburg, and is the oldest capital of the Russian empire. The principal edifice is the Kremlin, or citadel, which was rebuilt since the destruction of the city by fire in 1812. It is called the Manchester of Russia, from its most industrious city in the empire. It is also the the wealthiest and most ancient noble families, the seat of a section of the Senate, of a military governor general, and of a regency or council of adminstration. The great bell, the largest ever founded, is one of the greatest curiosities in the city. It is said to weigh 1,600 tons. Leaving Moscow our travellers will retrace their steps to St. Petersburg and embarking, will steam through the Gulf of Finland, the Baltic, and outthrough its narrow gates, the Cattegat and Skagger Rack into the North Sea, with as little delay as possible firecting their course for the Straits of Gibraltar, they will then sail up the Mediterranean, probably visiting on the route Marseilles, Toulon, Genoa, Rome, Milao, Naples, and sweeping up among the Archipelagos, touch at Athens, the Mother of the Arts, and other places of note on the seacoast of Greece. Constantinople, we under-stand, will also have the honor of a visit. Wherever they go they will be the "observed of all observers." The grave and dignified Turks will gaze with asionishment at this evidence of the greatness of our country, and admit that even Oriental magnificence cannot surpass that of wealthy but simple citizen of the great republic.

Mr. Vanderbilt expects to be absent about six menths altogether, returning to this city sometime in November or Pecember. In this voyage he does not intend to make trial of the speed of his vessel, (of which we have already published a full description,) so that it must not be regarded as a test of her sailing qualities. He will take his time, reaching Southampton in about twelve days and a half, which he believes he can do with the

FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME -The dress rehearsal to take clace this evening at Franconi's Hippodrome, and to which the members of the press have been almost exclusively invited, is creating great excitement throughout the city. The ideas formed of the splendor and m cence of the promised treat must be exceedingly grand, ets for admission. But we understand that the managers are inexorable, and cannot be persuaded to yield to the solicitations of those who do not properly come within the category of invités. We cannot, however, comprekend the motives which prompt to the exclusion of ladies from the rehearsal, without whose presence we should be inclined to think that the brilliancy of the entertainment would wax dim and uninteresting. It is soecreed, however, that the gentlemen who go there tonight must forego the company of the ladies, and doubtess there are some cogent reasons why they should be

MOVEMENTS OF Ex-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.-Mr. Van Buren visited the new daguerrean gallery of Brady yesterday, accompanied by his two sons, and had several portraits taken. On Wednesday evening the same party occupied a private box at the Broadway theatre, the fiftieth night of Mr. Forrest's engagement.

## Father Gavazzi's Lecture.

Father Gavazzi delivered his promised lecture upon the Infallibility of the Pope," at the Tabernacle, last evening. The proceeds were to be devoted to the benefit of the Italian exiles who are upon their way to this country. The building was not so crowded as at some of the former discourses. The Padre was received upon his entrance, with the accustomed rounds of applause. He said :-My friends, my subject this evening will be the "Infallibility of the Pope," and I will prove that this claim of infallibility is contrary to Scripture, contrary to reason and contrary to history. I beg to inform you that in my next lecture at Metropolitan Hall, I willailude to the assertion of Cardinal Wiseman, in his last address at Leeds, and those of percens in New York also, upon the subject of infallibility. It is an old subject, but not a useless one, for it is necessary to speak of it as a means of preventing the introduction amongst. Protestants of some fallibilities just as bad as the claimed infallibility of the Pope. Now, in countries where the Pope has power to believe, in his infallibility is made a point of faith; but amongst Protestants, the church says that you may be a good Catholic and not believe in this point of faith. In Italy, I never heard an argument against his infallibility. So when I say that it is a cardinal point, I know it to be so. Now, it is necessary to examine the text quoted in support of the assertion, and urged to maintain the infallibility of the Pope. The argument relied upon is that in which it is said that he is the successor of Saint Peter. Even so. Was Saint Peter himself infallible? If he were not infallible, his successor certainly is not so. It is said that Peter was infallible, for Christ said to him, "Peter, Satan will tampt thee, but I will pray to my Father that your faith may be preserved." Therefore the faith of Peter was inmutable and infallible. Well, Satan tempted Peter, and he was not immutable—much less infallible—for Peter three times denied his Master, and then was an unbeliever. When he denied his Master he was really with the Jews and amonst the soldiers, and if Peter had had courage not so to deny him, perhaps his Devine Master would not have suffered so much as he did. But if Peter was not infallible then it is said that he was so when Christ said "that the gates of hell should not prevail against the church bailt upon him." True, they shall not prevail against the church bailt upon him. True, they shall not prevail against the church, which is built upon thee? Peter," but which is built upon thee? Peter, but which is built upon the rock, or Petra, meaning himself. Easebins and others state that Peter was not the rock. But if the Pope is not infallible upon this point, he is so, for Carrist promised to be with his church to the end of time, to guide, direct and strengthen it. Poor Saint Peter, you were zealous, inspired, and warm hearted, but at the passion in the garden, in the Golgotha, and the hall of the High Priest, you were still a man, and not infallible. I need not repeat my assettions, but you are aware that the Pope is not to be with his church to the end of time, to guide, direct and strengthen it. Poor Saint Peter, you were zealous, inspired, and warm this point of faith. In Italy, I never heard an argument against his infallibility. So when I say that it is a cardinal is like the miraculous stories that are told in Ireland 'the 'says the Church, 'we possess the chair of St. Peter at Home.' Why, if you go to the church of St. Mark, it Venice, you will there see his chair as Hishop of Antioch They say that the one at Venice is a Mahommedan chair mentioned in the Alecran; but as Mahommed was five